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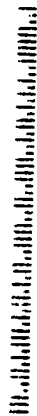


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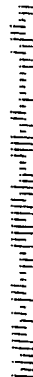


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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/018,965	12/18/2001	Francesca Meloni	108041-0004	6032

7590 04/07/2005

Cesari & McKenna
30 Rowes Wharf
Boston, MA 02210

EXAMINER

HENRY, MATTHEW ALLAN

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2116

DATE MAILED: 04/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

RECEIVED
APR 22 2005
OIPZ/JCV/S

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/018,965

Applicant(s)

MELONI, FRANCESCA

Examiner

Matthew A. Henry

Art Unit

2116

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 December 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 33-89 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 33-37, 39, 47, 50-53, 56, 59-65, 75, 81, 84 and 87-89 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 37, 38, 40-46, 48, 49, 54, 55, 57, 58, 66-74, 76-80, 82, 83, 85 and 86 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 18 December 2001 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/18/01.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the “elaboration circuit” listed in Claim 89 must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as “amended.” If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either “Replacement Sheet” or “New Sheet” pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

On Page 17, Line 11, U.S. Patent "5.4365.510" should be replaced with "5.436.510" to be correct.

On Page 40, Line 21, the word "cab" should be replaced with "can" to be correct.

Appropriate correction is required.

2. The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required:

There is no mention of an "elaboration circuit" as set forth in Claim 89.

3. **The title of the invention is not descriptive.** A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

The following title is suggested: Method for Decentralized Management of Power Consumption in Household Appliances.

Claim Objections

4. Claims 37, 55, 82, 83 and 86 are objected to because of the following informalities:

In Lines 3-4 of Claim 37, the word "determined" should be replaced with "determine" to be correct.

Claims 55, 82 and 83 claim dependency on Claims 12, 2 and 4, respectively. The claims upon which they depend have been cancelled. Regarding a telephone conversation with Patricia

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Sheehan on 1/9/2005, these claims will be interpreted to be dependent upon Claims 54, 63 and 65, respectively.

In Line 1 of Claim 86, the phrase "most significant bits" should be changed to "most significant bit." There can only be one most significant bit.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. **Claim 88 and 89 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.**

Regarding Claim 88, the phrase "such as" renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitations following the phrase are part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2173.05(d).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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8. Claim 33-36 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Aisa (EP 0,727,668).

Concerning Claim 33, Aisa discloses:

A system for managing electric power consumption of electric users, the system including:

A. a set of smart users (Figure 1, Items LB, LS and FO; Column 4, Lines 10-11) with each user equipped with a control system (Figure 1, Items SC1, SC2 and SC3; Column 4, Lines 11-13), the set of smart users being operatively connected to communicate over a network (Figure 2, Item 15; Column 4, Lines 34-38);

B. a power meter for transmitting information relating to power consumption to the set of smart users over the network (Column 5, Lines 6-8);

C. the control system of a given smart user determining an associated effective priority that is used to control power consumption of the given user relative to the set of users (Column 6, Lines 49-52), the control system determining the effective priority on the basis of

- i. the information transmitted by the power meter (Column 6, Lines 45-48), and
- ii. the current operating state of the given smart user (Column 6, Lines 55-57).

Concerning Claim 34, Aisa further discloses:

the control system of a given smart user establishes the right of the given user to consume a level of available power based on the associated effective priority (Column 6, Lines 53-57).

Concerning Claim 35, Aisa further discloses:

the control systems employ the effective priorities of the respective smart users as starting values in a competition among the smart users for consumption levels of available power (Column 6, Lines 55-57; the priority of the oven over the washing machine is the first factor used to provide it with more power than the washing machine).

Concerning Claim 36, Aisa further discloses:

the effective priority associated with a given smart user varies over time in accordance with the operating state of the given smart user (Columns 6 and 7, Lines 53-58 and 1-2, respectively; clearly the washing machine has a lower priority than the oven when the oven is heating, however the devices both change priority when the oven suspends its heating behaviors).

Concerning Claim 37, Aisa discloses:

the operating states of the given smart user are associated respectively with dynamic priority values (Columns 6 and 7, Lines 53-58 and 1-2, respectively), and the control system uses the dynamic priority values to determine the effective priorities (Column 3, Lines 9-15; There are a number of factors that aid in determination of a component's priority, the operating status being only one of them).

Concerning Claim 39, Aisa further discloses:

the control system of a given user operates in a competition for increment state in which the user reduces energy consumption when the information transmitted by the power meter indicates that power consumption is above a predetermined value (Column 5, Lines 19-24).

Concerning Claim 47, Aisa further discloses:

power consumption of a smart user is reduced through a deactivation step (Column 6, Lines 1-4) in a decrement routine (Figure 2, Item 17; Column 5, Lines 19-24).

Concerning Claim 50, Aisa discloses:

in the competition for decrement state (Column 5, Lines 19-20) the control system of a given smart user executes a transition to a state in which a power packet is released (Column 5, Lines 19-22; the release of a power packet is equivalent to the reduction of energy consumption).

Concerning Claim 51, Aisa further discloses:

in line with information about available power exceeding a predetermined threshold, the smart users having effective priorities below a fixed threshold are deactivated (Column 5, Lines 19-24 and Columns 6 and 7, Lines 53-58 and 1-2, respectively; the priority aids in determining the 'relevant' electrical appliance).

Concerning Claim 52, Aisa further discloses:

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in line with information about available power above a predetermined power threshold, the smart users with effective priorities below a predetermined priority threshold are activated (Column 5, Lines 40-44).

Concerning Claim 53, Aisa further discloses:

the control system of a given smart user operates under an associated reduced consumption strategy that are included in increment and decrement routines (Column 10, Lines 3-11).

Concerning Claim 62, Aisa discloses:

A system for managing electric power consumption of electric users (Column 1, Lines 37-42), the system including:

A. a set of smart users (Figure 1, Items LB, LS and FO; Column 4, Lines 10-11), with each smart user equipped with a control subsystem (Figure 1, Items SC1, SC2 and SC3; Column 4, Lines 11-13), said set of smart users being operatively connected to a power supply network (Figure 2, Item 15; Column 4, Lines 34-38);

B. a power meter for transmitting information on power consumption to the control systems (Column 5, Lines 6-8);

C. the control system for a given smart user

i. assigning an effective priority value that is associated with the state of the given smart user (Columns 6 and 7, Lines 53-58 and 1-2, respectively), and

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ii. assigning a right of access to the power consumption available from the power supply network based on the priority value (Columns 6 and 7, Lines 53-58 and 1-2, respectively) and the information on power consumption transmitted by the power meter (Column 6, Lines 45-48).

Concerning Claim 87, Aisa discloses:

A method for managing power consumption of power users, the method includes the steps of:

A. associating each user with an effective priority for access to energy consumption (Column 3, Lines 9-15),

B. at a given user autonomously defining an associated dynamic priority as a function of the operating state of the given user (Columns 6 and 7, Lines 53-58 and 1-2, respectively) and environmental information (Column 3, Lines 9-15); and

C. controlling the power consumption of the given user based on the effective and the dynamic priorities (Column 6, Lines 55-57).

Concerning Claim 88, Aisa further discloses:

the step of defining the associated dynamic priority includes defining the dynamic priority as a function of information, such as program in course (Columns 6 and 7, Lines 53-58 and 1-2, respectively) and/or consumer's habits (Column 3, Lines 9-15).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. **Claims 56 and 84 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aisa (EP 0 727 668) in view of Hayakawa (5,042,029).**

Concerning Claim 56, Aisa discloses:

A method for managing electric power consumption (Column 1, Lines 37-42) including the steps of

A. setting at each smart user, based on the operating state of the smart user, an associated effective priority for access to energy consumption levels (Columns 6 and 7, Lines 53-58 and 1-2, respectively);

B. granting access to energy consumption to the user with greater priority (Columns 6 and 7, Lines 53-58 and 1-2, respectively).

Aisa does not disclose each user having a timer based upon the effective priority and granting energy access to the user whose timer terminates first.

Hayakawa teaches:

A. Every line controller (Figure 3, Item 12) including a priority detector (Figure 3, Item 40) and a programmable timer (Figure 3, Item 41).

B. initialising a timer to a count that is proportional to the effective priority (Column 5, Lines 10-14);

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C. transmitting packets for a connection whose timer first terminates (Column 5, Lines 27-30).

Hayakawa is motivated by the need to give preferential treatment to lines with higher priority than others (Column 5, Lines 30-34).

Hayakawa teaches the use of a timer as a means for giving implementing priority. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to set a countdown timer based upon priority as taught by Hayakawa to give higher priority load devices access to power as disclosed by Aisa for the benefit of giving power to the highest priority devices first.

Concerning Claim 59, Aisa further discloses:

each smart user autonomously defines effective priority as a function of operating state and certain environmental information (Column 3, Lines 9-15).

Concerning Claim 60, Aisa further discloses:

the step of determining effective priority determines the effective priority as a function of one or more of the following:

- i. a program step (Columns 6 and 7, Lines 53-58 and 1-2, respectively);
- ii. habits of an associated consumer (Column 3, Lines 12-13);

Concerning Claim 61, Aisa further discloses:

the effective priority associated with a given user varies in accordance with the level of available power (Column 10, Lines 2-11; the notion of different power costs is indicative of different levels of available power).

Concerning Claim 63, Aisa discloses:

the control system assigns the effective priority value based, in part, on calculations that use as a starting value a dynamic priority value (Columns 6 and 7, Lines 53-58 and 1-2, respectively) allocated to the given smart user (Column 3, Lines 9-15; There are a number of factors that aid in determination of a component's priority, the operating status being only one of them), and

Aisa does not disclose the control system further includes a counter that is used in a competition procedure within the set of smart users, the counter controlling access to available power for the given user.

Hayakawa teaches:

the control system further includes a counter (Figure 3, Item 41) that is used in a competition procedure within the set of smart users, the counter controlling access to available power for the given user (Column 5, Lines 27-30).

Concerning Claim 64, Aisa further discloses:

the effective priority value evolves in time as a function of the dynamic priority value (Columns 6 and 7, Lines 53-58 and 1-2, respectively; the priority changes as the operation state of the device(s) change).

Concerning Claim 65, Aisa further discloses:

the power consumption required by the smart users is subdivided into power packets (Column 3, Lines 50-54; the 'packetized' nature of the power is inherent to the power supply system as it is this feature that allows multiple loads to draw power concurrently), and

the control system uses the effective priority value to decide the right of the given smart user to the consumption of power packets (Columns 6 and 7, Lines 53-58 and 1-2, respectively) that are part of the power consumption available from the power supply network (Column 7, Lines 3-7).

Concerning Claim 75, Aisa further discloses:

the control system reduces the power consumption of the smart user through deactivation (Column 6, Lines 1-4).

Concerning Claim 81, Aisa further discloses:

the control system of the given smart user uses reduced consumption strategies based on the power consumption information (Column 10, Lines 3-11).

Regarding Claim 84, Aisa discloses:

A method for managing electric power consumption of a plurality of users (Column 1, Lines 37-42), the method including the steps of:

A. assigning each user an associated effective priority for access to energy consumption (Columns 6 and 7, Lines 53-58 and 1-2, respectively);

B. granting access to energy consumption to the user with greater priority (Columns 6 and 7, Lines 53-58 and 1-2, respectively).

Aisa does not disclose each user having a timer based upon the effective priority and granting energy access to the user whose timer terminates first.

Hayakawa teaches:

A. Every line controller (Figure 3, Item 12) including a priority detector (Figure 3, Item 40) and a programmable timer (Figure 3, Item 41).

B. for each user (Figure 3, Item 12), initialising a timer based on the effective priority (Column 5, Lines 10-14); and

C. transmitting packets for a connection whose timer first terminates (Column 5, Lines 27-30).

Hayakawa is motivated by the need to give preferential treatment to lines with higher priority than others (Column 5, Lines 30-34).

Hayakawa teaches the use of a timer as a means for giving implementing priority. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to set a countdown timer based upon priority as taught by Hayakawa to give higher priority load devices access to power as disclosed by Aisa for the benefit of giving power to the highest priority devices first.

11. Claim 89 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aisa (EP 0 727 668) in view of Pedersen (5,832,187).

Concerning Claim 89, Aisa does not disclose:

the dynamic priority is determined using elaboration circuits operating according to logic principles.

Pedersen teaches:

the dynamic priority is determined using elaboration circuits operating according to logic principles (Column 20, Lines 34-37).

Pedersen is motivated to allocate limited fire fighting resources to the higher priority areas (Column 20, Lines 44-46).

Pedersen and Aisa are considered analogous art because they are both concerned with the distribution of limited resources to a variety of locations based upon dynamic priority.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teachings of an expert system that may determine priorities presented by Pedersen into the system disclosed by Aisa for the benefit of dynamically defining priorities of the many power consuming components within the system and assuring higher priority components receive this power first.

Allowable Subject Matter

12. Claims 38, 40-46, 48, 49, 54, 55, 66-74, 76-80, 82, 83 and 85 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

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13. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Concerning Claims 38 and 66, Applicant claims:

the effective priority value controls a priority timer that sets the times to determine a next effective priority value.

Hayakawa discloses initializing the timer based upon priority (Column 5, Lines 12-14), but does not disclose the use of the timer as a means of determining the next priority. There is nothing in the prior art that teaches or provides motivation for the use of the timer in this way

Concerning Claim 49, Applicant claims:

during a transition from the competition for decrement state the control system updates the effective priority in a direction that is the opposite of the power consumption associated with the state to which the control system transitions.

Aisa discloses updating the effective priority directly proportional to the power consumption associated with the state to which the control system transitions (Columns 6 and 7, Lines 53-58 and 1-2, respectively). Further, there is nothing in the prior art that teaches or provides motivation for having an inverse relationship of priority and power consumption as laid forth in the Claim above.

Concerning Claims 54 and 82, Applicant claim

the smart users respectively have dynamic priority values that differ from the values of each other smart user.

Aisa discloses smart users having a variety of priority levels (Column 6 and 7, Lines 53-58 and 1-2, respectively), however he does not disclose each smart user having its own, unique priority level. Further, there is nothing in the prior art that teaches or provides motivation for providing smart users with unique priority timers.

Concerning Claim 83, Applicant claims:

the respective smart users draw power packets at different times to avoid entering oscillation situations.

Aisa discloses the respective smart users drawing power packets, however he does not disclose them drawing power packets at different times. Further, there is nothing in the prior art that teaches or provides motivation for having smart users draw power at different times.

Concerning Claim 57 and 85, Applicant claims:

the timer is a counter that employs a larger number of bits than the number of bits included in the effective priority value, and the step of initialising the timer includes using the effective priority value as part of the starting count.

Hayakawa discloses initializing the timer based on the priority value (Column 5, Lines 12-14) but does not disclose using the priority value as an actual part of the starting count. Further, there is nothing in the prior art that teaches or provides motivation for utilizing a timer that is therefore necessarily bitwise larger than the maximum value that may be used as a counting value in the timer.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew A. Henry whose telephone number is (571) 272-3845. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (8:00 am -5:00 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynne Browne can be reached on (571) 272-3670. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MAH


LYNNE H. BROWNE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 10/018,965	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination MELONI, FRANCESCA	
	Examiner Matthew A. Henry	Art Unit 2116	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
	A	US-5,042,029	08-1991	Hayakawa, Fumiyasu	370/231
	B	US-5,832,187 A	11-1998	Pedersen et al.	706/45
	C	US-			
	D	US-			
	E	US-			
	F	US-			
	G	US-			
	H	US-			
	I	US-			
	J	US-			
	K	US-			
	L	US-			
	M	US-			

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
	N	EP000727668A1	08-1996	Italy	Aisa, Valerio	G01R 11/00
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 727 668 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

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(51) Int Cl.⁶: G01R 11/00, H02J 13/00,
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(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE ES FR GB SE

(71) Applicant: Merloni Elettrodomestici S.p.A.
I-60044 Fabriano (AN) (IT)

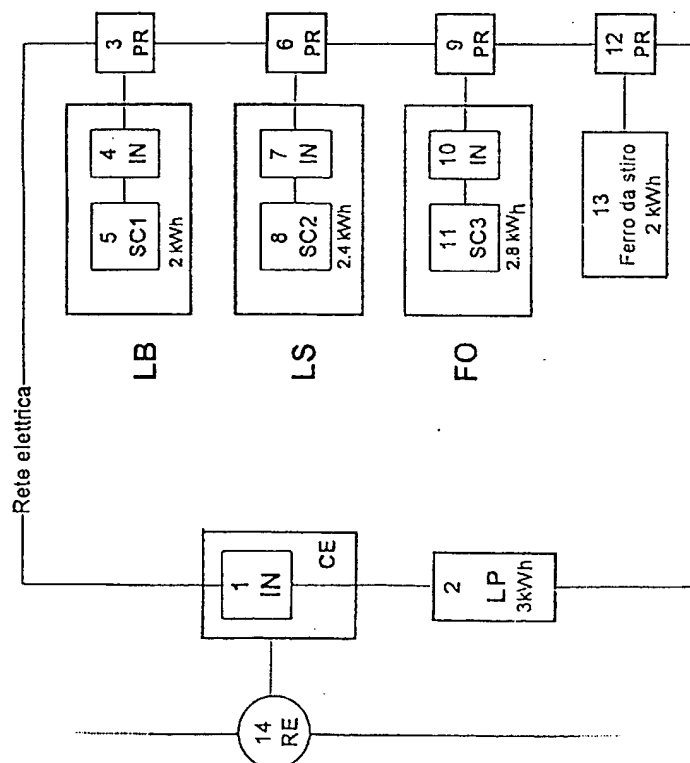
(30) Priority: 20.02.1995 IT TO950119

(72) Inventor: Aisa, Valerio
I-60044 Fabriano (IT)

(54) **Method for the energy management in a domestic ambient**

(57) A method is described, for the management of the energy consumption in a domestic ambient, in which a plurality of electric loads is installed, among which household appliances (LB,LS,FO) being equipped with an electronic control system (SC). According to the invention, the management of the electric energy consumption is realized by the ensemble of the suitably pro-

grammed control systems (SC) of each of said electric appliances (LB,LS,FO), which use to this purpose the information relating to the instantaneous total consumption of the electric energy (PT) in the domestic ambient, said information being made available to said control systems (SC), through a suitable communication bus, by a measuring device (B2) being external to the household appliances (LB,LS,FO).

**FIG. 1****EP 0 727 668 A1**

Description

The present invention refers to a method for the management of the electric energy consumption in a domestic ambient.

It is known that the theme of the home automation, i.e. of the integrated management of different electric devices being present in a home, is always increasing in interest.

The known home automation systems involve the presence of a central supervisor unit that usually provides to manage the different household appliances, by controlling some "intelligent" sockets, that therefore control the supply of the energy to the different household appliances by means of ON/OFF type operations.

These known centralized supervision systems present some drawbacks.

A first type of drawback is due to the complexity of the control units, which, having to manage a plurality of different domestic apparatuses in different times and ways, must be of the programmable type; this necessarily implies that the user is forced to a complicated programming activity.

A second type of drawback is due to the poor efficiency of the control and supervision system, which, as said before, manages the electric supply of different domestic apparatuses solely with ON/OFF type operations driven through the so called "intelligent" supply sockets; such control mode is clearly very elementary and approximate.

A third type of drawback is caused by the cost of the central supervision units which, because of its programmability, needs of a suitable user interface, composed typically by a keyboard and a display, and of an electronic control system with suitable elaboration and memory capability (for example a personal computer).

The main aim of the present invention is that of resolving the cited drawbacks of the known systems for managing the house electric appliances (represented, i.e., by household appliances such as washing or cooking machines), based on the use of supervision and control units of the centralized type.

Within such aim, the present invention strives to provide for an optimized management method, that avoids to overcome the limits of the installed maximum power being established by the contract with the electric energy supplier, and also allows to favour the use of different household appliances during time periods of reduced energy cost; this invention seeks similarly to show a method in which the optimized management of the energy can be obtained in a fully automatic way, without any action by the user.

These and other aims, that will appear clearer in the following, are reached according to the invention, by a method for the management of the electric energy consumption in a domestic ambient incorporating the characteristics of the annexed claims.

The characteristics and advantages of the present

invention will become clear from the following description and the accompanying drawings, which are supplied as a pure elucidatory and non limiting example, wherein:

- Fig. 1 schematically represents a domestic electric plant, equipped with some household appliances realized according to the present invention;
- Fig. 2 represents, through a flow chart, the control system's general mode for managing the electrical energy consumption according to the invention;
- Fig. 3a represents in schematic form a possible embodiment of an apparatus for the measure of the instantaneous electric energy consumption in a home, of the type suitable for the aims of the present invention;
- Fig. 3b represents a possible embodiment of an energy meter able to provide, besides to the value of the current energy consumption, further useful information for the aims of the present invention;
- Fig. 4 illustrates in schematic form the concept of "synergy" among different domestic electric appliances, that is a direct consequence of the system according to the present invention.

According to the present invention, the overcoming of limitations of the known management systems is obtained through the use of electric appliances able to dynamically self-adjust their own energy consumption, changing it continually with respect to the global energetic exigencies (variable during the day) of the domestic ambient wherein they are to operate.

In other words, according to the invention, these household appliances are quipped with control systems presenting the following main features:

1. ability to receive through a suitable transmitting medium and a suitable electronic interface, within regular intervals, information about the instantaneous electrical energy consumption of the domestic ambient into which the appliances themselves operate. These information are supplied by a suitable, external measuring apparatus;
2. ability to evaluate the electrical energy consumption information with respect to the available maximum power limits established by the contract with the energy supplier;
3. ability to manage the electrical energy consumption with respect to the peculiar functions of the electrical appliance and, where possible, to the functions of the other electrical apparatuses in the home ambient.

From the first cited feature, the need is evidenced of having a suitable instrument for the measure of the electric power being absorbed by the domestic ambient. It is also evidenced the need of having an adequate communication system between the aforementioned

measuring apparatus and the electric appliances, that are, according to the invention, equipped with a dynamic self-adjustment system of the energy consumption.

From the second cited features the need is evidenced of equipping the appliance with a control system, being easily programmable with respect to the maximum power limits established by the contract between the user and the supplier of the electric energy. From the third feature, finally, the necessity emerges of defining priority rules among the different domestic appliances, in order to ensure a dynamical distribution of the energy, being optimized in function of the type of the household appliances that are active time after time, and in function of the importance of their role for the user's need.

In the following of the present description there will be shown firstly the general method for optimizing and rationalizing the consumption of the electric energy in a domestic ambient and, secondly, the possible embodiments for satisfying the needs evidenced by the above mentioned three features.

In particular, the optimized management of the electric energy of the domestic ambient is obtained, according to the invention, by means of the following two actions:

- avoiding the overcoming of the fixed current absorption limits, i.e. to avoid the black-out due to the action of a power limiter;
- promoting in a simple way the use of different household electric appliances during time periods in which the electric energy has a reduced cost.

In the Fig. 1 a domestic electric plant is represented in a schematic way, wherein part of the loads (electric appliances LB, LS and FO), according to the present invention, are able to self-adjust their own energy consumption. The electric energy is taken from an external distribution net RE (block 14), through an energy meter CE.

The power supplied through the meter CE is, as it normally happens, limited by means of a power limiter LP (block 2) that limits the installed power, in agreement with the supply contract that, in the case of the represented example, establishes a maximum power limit of 3 kWh.

Four electric appliances, being typically present in a domestic ambient, are supplied through four sockets indicated with PR (blocks 3, 6, 9 and 12):

a laundry washing machine LB with power absorption of 2 kWh, a dishwashing machine LS with power absorption of 2.4 kWh, an oven FO with power absorption of 2.8 kWh and an electric iron (block 13) with power absorption of 2 kWh.

The energy meter CE, the laundry washing machine LB, the dishwashing machine LS and the oven FO are connected to the electric net by means of a suitable electronic interface (blocks 1, 4, 7 and 10), with the aim of

allowing a reciprocal exchange of information, according to the present invention; in the case herein described as an example, this is obtained through a known system of the carrier data transmission type, according to which said exchange of information is carried out through the same electric net, using a suitable bi-directional modem of the half-duplex type, that is a device able to exchange the information in the two directions, but in different times.

The three household appliances LB, LS and FO, being represented in Fig. 1, are furthermore equipped with a suitable control system, indicated respectively with SC1 (block 5), SC2 (block 8) and SC3 (block 11). Such control system, that in the following will be generically indicated with SC, is of fundamental importance for the aims of the present invention, because it allows the rationalization the electric energy consumption according to the mode shown in the flow chart shown in Fig. 2, that describes the general method through which, according to the invention, the energy consumption of an electric appliance is self-adjusted.

It has to be specified that the way of exchanging the information among the electric household appliances LB, LS and FO (the so-called communication protocols), does not represent the finality of the present invention, which only supposes the existence, in the domestic ambient, of a suitable communication means or "bus", a suitable transmission line (in the case described herein, the carrier data transmission system) onto which the flow of information is managed by means of suitable rules (protocols), being in conformity with the specific international standards in the matter of safety, electromagnetic compatibility and information exchange.

For example, a "domestic bus" that satisfies all the requirements of the aforementioned international standard is that known as EHS (European Home System), recently developed in the purview of the program Esprit of the European Community. Another "bus" that satisfies the aforementioned international standard and which can be conveniently utilized in the present invention, is that proposed by the US Company Echelon, known with the name of LON (Local Operating Network).

In Fig. 2 a flow chart is represented, that describes the way in which the control system SC of any single electric appliance, being realized according to the present invention, is able to self-adjust its own electric energy consumption, in the respect of limits of the available power established by the supply contract.

In such Fig. 2, block 15 represents the communication element, according to invention, between the control system SC of any of the three electric appliances LB, LS and FO of Fig. 1 and a device that measures constantly the total electric power being absorbed (for exemplificative and non limiting purposes, in Fig. 1 such a device coincides with the energy meter CE of the domestic ambient, having suitable characteristics that will be described in the following).

As already said, block 15 implies the existence of a

communication "bus", that allows for the dialogue among the energy meter CE and the single electric appliances LB, LS and FO, in accordance with the international standards in the matter of safety, electromagnetic compatibility and information exchange.

Through block 15, the control system SC of each of the three household appliances (LB, LS and FO) receives from the energy meter CE, within regular time intervals (for example once any minute), the current value of the total power PT being absorbed at that instant by different active electric appliances of the domestic ambient.

Block 16 is a test block, through which the control system SC of each of the three electric appliances verify if the current value of the total power being absorbed by different household appliances is greater than the maximum one (Pmax), which is established by the supply contract (contractual power) and adjusted by means of the power limiter LP (block 2 of Fig. 1). If PT is greater than Pmax, then the control passes to block 17, and the control system SC provides FOR reducing the energy consumption of the relevant electric appliance of a quantity being greater or equal to the difference PT-Pmax; successively, through block 18, the control returns to block 15, so that the control system SC can update the value of the total power absorbed by different active electric appliances of the domestic ambient.

If, coming back to block 16, PT is minor or equal to Pmax, then the control passes to block 19, that it is a test block through which the control system SC verifies the power absorption state of the relevant electric appliance.

If the appliance is in a normal operating conditions, i.e. if there has not been any previous reduction of the power necessary at that moment for its normal operation, the control will pass again to block 15, for an updating of the total absorbed power.

On the contrary, if the control system SC has been previously obliged to reduce the energy consumption of the relevant electric appliance (block 17), the control will pass to block 20, that will operate again an increase of the energy consumption, but having care that the maximum power quantity being added does not exceed the difference Pmax-PT. Successively, the control will return again to block 15, through block 18. Blocks 17 and 20 therefore represent respectively the ability of the control system SC of each electric appliance, to reduce or to lead to the normality status the energy consumption required by some particular phase of the operating cycle, during which the electric appliance is found to operate. Such ability depends, obviously, upon the degrees of freedom of the control system SC.

In the specific case of the household appliances LB, LS and FO represented in Fig. 1, where the greater part of the absorbed power relates to heating elements, we can think, for example, of fractioning said power between more elements (i.e. at least two resistances), in order to have the maximum energy absorption when all

the heating elements are supplied. In that case, for reducing or increasing the absorbed power, it will be sufficient to deactivate or activate the single heating elements, according to the needs.

Thus, greater is the number of the heating elements, higher will be the number of possible regulations available for the control system SC and more rigorous will be, as a result, the management of the energy.

Block 15 of Fig. 2 expresses, as said before, the interaction between the energy meter CE and the household appliances (LB, LS and FO) equipped with a suitable control system SC, according to invention, being able to manage such interaction.

Such a block 15 supposes thus that the energy meter CE is able to send, within regular time intervals, through suitable transmission means (that, as said before, in the specific case of Fig. 1 are constituted by a carrier data transmission system) and with a standard exchange mode (e.g. protocol EHS or LON), the information relating to the total power absorbed by different active household appliances in the domestic ambient.

The condition that the meter CE is able to talk directly with the household appliances represents, as said, a peculiar case, being purely exemplificative and non limiting of the present description; such condition is sufficient and desirable, being economic and showing good requirements for the standardization of the proposed method, but it is not strictly necessary for the purposes of the present invention.

In fact, more in general, we can think to employ any measuring apparatus, even external to the meter CE, being able to measure the total power supplied and to send such information on a suitable "bus", to which the different domestic electric appliances are connected, according to invention (a possible embodiment of such a measuring apparatus is represented in Fig. 3a and described in the following).

Coming back to Fig. 2, blocks 16, 17 and 20 imply, finally, the knowledge, from the control system SC of each electric appliance, of the value of the contractual power Pmax. Such value may be signalled to the control system SC by using suitable hardware configuration means (eg. configuration jumpers or switches) at the moment of the installation of the electric appliance, or, even better, may be made available on the communication bus by the energy meter CE itself (as will be described referring to Fig. 3b), so allowing to the control system SC of each electric appliance to configure itself.

The management logic of the energy consumption, expressed in the flow chart of Fig. 2 is enhanced with the concept of the priority management between the different household appliances.

In fact, in the case in which the oven FO and the dishwashing machine LS of Fig. 1 are simultaneously active, the latter can decide automatically to let more energy to the oven, the cooking of the food being considered prioritary if compared to the washing of dishes; as a consequence, the washing machine will continue with

the heating of the water only during the natural pauses of the heating of the oven.

In other words, it is possible according to the present invention, to let more electric appliances to operate, which share all together an electric power value being greater than that provided for the single domestic load, without any black-outs. This result is obtained on the basis of the consideration that the household appliances have different operative phases during which the electric current absorptions are different: therefore, by managing with cleverness the single operative phases and by knowing how much other "not intelligent" electric appliances are consuming, it is possible to operate in a "time sharing" mode, letting a plurality of electric appliances operative, without that this fact can cause the overcoming of the contractual power.

This supposes that each "intelligent" household appliance declares constantly, onto the communication "bus" being common with the other appliances, its instant consumption of electric energy and/or an information that allows to such other appliances to know that such "intelligent" electric appliance is operating; such information delivered on the bus is advantageously represented by the priority level of the electric appliance, established on the basis of possibly standardized rules.

In the case in which an electric load is not equipped with a control system SC, according to the present invention (as it happens, for example, for the electric iron - block 13 - of Fig. 1), then it will have automatically assigned the maximum priority, if compared to the other household appliances, due to the fact that the electric iron does not have the ability to self-adjust its own energy consumption in relation to the global consumption of the domestic ambient.

In Fig. 3a the blocks diagram is represented of an apparatus being able to measure the total power supplied in the domestic ambient and to send such information on the communication "bus". In such Fig. 3a two blocks can be identified: block B1, being associated to the energy meter CE and to the power limiter LP, and block B2, relating to the apparatus that constantly measures the total power absorbed by an ensemble of active household appliances, and sends within regular time intervals, said measures to the appliance itself, in particular to the household appliances LB, LS and FO, that are able to take advantage of such an information in order to self-adjust themselves.

Such information is sent, as already exemplified, by means of the transmission system with carrier system data transmission, i.e. through the same wires of the domestic electric net.

It appears therefore that the functions carried out by the apparatus measuring the total absorbed power should be embodied in the same meter CE, since the main function of the meter is that of carrying out the same measure of the supplied power; however, considering that in most of countries of the world, an energy meter being able to talk with the different household ap-

pliances is not presently available, it has to be considered, even provisionally, the presence of the aforementioned external apparatus B2.

Considering block B2 relating to such an apparatus measuring the total absorbed power, we can distinguish the following parts:

- an amperometer A, for the measure of the current;
- a voltmeter V, for the measure of the voltage;
- a control logic LC, for the global management of the measuring apparatus;
- a stabilized supply AS, for the DC supply, at low voltage, of the different active parts of the system;
- an interface IN, for the information exchange by means of the carrier data transmission system;
- a filter FA, possibly of active type, for the necessary suppression of interference being generated by the carrier data transmission system.

The control logic LC, based on the use of a micro-processor, performs two fundamental functions: the measure of the active power absorbed by the household appliances and the delivery of such information on the electric line, by means of carrier data transmission system.

The measure of the absorbed active power is carried out by LC on the basis of the signals sent by the two measuring instruments A and V, and taking into account the value of the phase angle between voltage and current. The power is calculated by the circuit on the basis of the effective voltage values (from voltmeter V), of effective current (from amperometer A), and of the value of the phase angle, obtained by measuring the elapsed time between the instant in which the voltage is zero and that in which the current is zero. The transmission on the domestic "bus" of the measured value of the active power, being absorbed by the domestic loads, is carried out by LC through the interface IN of Fig. 3a.

The interface IN of Fig. 3a is a complex one, because it must be able to talk with the control units LC and, in the meantime, must manage the exchange on the "bus" with the carrier data transmission system, ensuring the respect of the international standard on the electric safety, the electromagnetic compatibility and the information exchange. The interface IN of block B1 is not herein described in detail, because this is not, as already said, the finality of the present invention; such interfaces can be, in any case, of any known type: in the specific case, it is supposed that said interface is of a kind similar to interfaces IN (blocks 4, 7 and 10) of Fig. 1; as an example, such interfaces IN or IN1 may be realized through a bi-directional modem of the half-duplex kind, of the type ST 7537 by SGS Thomson, associated to a suitable microcontroller for the management of the information exchange protocol.

In Fig. 3b the blocks diagram is represented of an energy meter that is able to supply all the information being necessary for an advantageous embodiment of

the present invention. Besides the blocks already described with reference to Fig. 3a, the following additional blocks are present:

- an interface IN1, in order to allow the remote reading (telemetry) by the firm that supplies the electric energy;
- a clock OC, for the management of the instant time and of different hourly fees;
- a selector LP for the limitation of the maximum power which can be supplied (contractual power), on the basis of the supply contract agreed between the user and the supplier.

In this case, the main functions of the control unit LC of Fig. 3b, realized in a known way, are the following:

- possibility of continuously measuring the supplied active power and to sum the measures of the kWh of consumed energy (specific function of the electric energy meter);
- possibility of talking, upstreams, with the nearest energy distribution central, through the system of remote reading (telemetry) based on the carrier data transmission system;
- possibility of differentiated management of fees in the different time periods, due to the presence of a local clock, which can be eventually managed upstream through the carrier data transmission system (function which is associated to the telemetry);
- possibility of locally configure the maximum power supplied on the basis of the supply contract agreed between the user and the supplier;
- possibility of talking, downstream, with the different household appliances of the house, which are pre-arranged for receiving by an energy meter, within regular time intervals (for example any minute), the following information:

- a) measure of the total power supplied;
- b) maximum value of the power supplied according to the supply contract;
- c) value of the time;
- d) fees associated to the different time periods.

The aforementioned information a), b), c) and d), supplied by an energy meter of the type described in Fig. 3b, allows, in a way in itself known, to a household appliances equipped with a control system according to the present invention, to optimize the electric energy consumption, so avoiding to exceed the maximum power limits fixed by the supply contract, and favouring the use of the appliances during time periods in which the electric energy has a reduced cost.

In particular, the information a) and b) allow to manage, in a totally automatic way and according to the way expressed in the flow chart of Fig. 2, the instantaneous consumption of energy, so avoiding the action of the de-

vice (LP) that limits the maximum power which can be supplied according the supply contract.

The information c) and d) allow to the different household appliances equipped with the control system SC to automatically carry out their function in connection with time periods in which the cost of the energy is reduced. Such type of performance can be set by the user through the simple pressure of a button (energy-saving button associated to time periods with lower fees), without being necessary to indicate the start hour of the operation of the same household apparatus.

Another possibility is that of showing the operation start hour, by means of the rotation of a simple knob, the index of which can vary within an interval of 24 hours, without the complication of setting up a timer with a suitable delay (delay timer) calculated with respect to the current time; in that case, only the information c) is exploited, without the necessity of disposing locally, i.e. inside of a household appliances, of a clock with the current time, being of difficult management for the user (e.g. the necessity of update after every black-out) and of considerable cost.

Fig. 4 finally represents in a schematic form the concept of "synergy" among different household appliances, mainly used in order to avoid the exceeding of maximum power available for said loads. Such a concept is a direct consequence of the high management capacity of the control system, according to the present invention, of the household appliances equipped with the control system SC.

It is in fact possible that each domestic electric load, being able to optimize the consumptions and to reduce the costs using the information supplied by the energy meter, according to the present invention, is also able to take advantage of any eventual other useful information sent by other electric appliances onto the communication "bus". Such information can for example relate to measures associated to determined sensors being present in particular appliances.

For example, the laundry washing machine LB, is equipped with a sensor that measures the water hardness. This value can be shared on the "bus", with a benefit for other interested electric appliances, such as the diswashing machine, the coffee machine, the electric water heater, the electric iron, ecc..

Another example may be carried out with reference to an air conditioner CA which, being equipped with air temperature and humidity sensors, can share on the "bus" the measure of these quantities, with a benefit for different interested electric appliances, such as a refrigerator, a laundry washing machine, ecc..

Other example can be made with reference to the home safety system, indicated with SS, that is equipped with sensors being able to detect gas leakages; also such information can be delivered on the "bus", in order to warn other eventual appliances about dangerous situations and allow the self switching-off of all those household appliances that can cause sparks.

A further example may be made with reference to some peculiar domestic electric appliances, that can send on the "bus" information being useful for the user, that can be shown on a television set TV: for example, the oven FO can communicate the end of a cooking process, the washing-machine LB the end of a washing process, a freezer the deadline for the maximum preservation period of a certain foodstuff, and so on.

From the above descriptions the characteristics and advantages of the present invention are clear. In particular, according to the present invention, it is possible to obtain the optimal management of the electric energy consumption in a domestic ambient, without involving any complex programming action by the user.

The scope of such optimization is that of preventing the exceeding of the power limits established by the supply contract, so avoiding the possible black-out caused by the action of the power limiter (LP), and of favouring the use of the different household appliances during time periods in which the electric energy has a reduced cost. In particular it is evident that, being available domestic electric appliances equipped with a control system (SC) having the previously described autonomy characteristics, it is possible to rationalize the consumption of the electric energy in a fully automatic way, without having to employ complex and expensive centralized control apparatuses.

The sole condition for performing said rationalization of the energy consumption, according to proposed method, is the presence of a device that measures the absorbed power, that is able to communicate with the control system of each single "intelligent" domestic electric appliances.

The household appliances that are made "intelligent", according to the present invention, can adapt its own operative cycles in function of the available current and, therefore, also according to eventual "not intelligent" electric appliances, to which a maximum priority is assigned; eventually, according to invention, the household appliances produced according to the present invention, can also be used to manage in a fully autonomous way the hour, so making unnecessary an on-board clock.

Advantages are finally also evident, in terms of cost for the user, if compared to the known solutions (mainly in consideration of the fact that most of the electric appliances actually produced already comprise a micro-controller, the capability of which is not usually fully exploited).

Another aspect of the invention that has to be underlined is the concept of "synergy" between the different household appliances equipped with the control system SC, based on the possibility of sharing the information associated to different sensors, being available on the communication "bus" of the domestic ambient.

It is clear that numerous variations are possible for those skilled in the art to the method described as an example, without departing from the spirit and the scope

of the inventive idea. For example, the use of the above mentioned carrier data transmission system has been shown as a pure example, because of its practical convenience, due to the fact that it does not require the installation of any communication line and is thus compatible with the electric net of any domestic ambient; it is however clear that other means can be utilized for the exchange of information being necessary for the present invention, for example a simple cable with two wires, similar to the telephonic bight (that would be the more economic solution), a coaxial cable, a system with radio waves, a infrared radiation system etc.

15 Claims

1. Method for the management of the energy consumption in a domestic ambient, in which a plurality of electric loads is installed, among which household appliances (LB,LS,FO) being equipped with an electronic control system (SC), characterized in that the management of the electric energy consumption is realized by the ensemble of the suitably programmed control systems (SC) of each of said electric appliances (LB,LS,FO), which use to this purpose the information relating to the instantaneous total consumption of the electric energy (PT) in the domestic ambient, said information being made available to said control systems (SC), through a suitable communication bus, by a measuring device (B2) being external to the household appliances (LB,LS,FO).
2. Method, according to claim 1, characterized in that the management of the energy consumption is realized in an automatic way by said control systems (SC), without any substantial programming action of the user.
3. Method, according to claim 1, characterized in that the control systems (SC) of said household appliances (LB,LS,FO) provide for dynamically self-adjusting their own energy consumption, adapting them continuously to the global energetic exigencies of the domestic ambient, providing in particular for adapting the operative cycles of the related household appliances (LB,LS,FO) in function of the power being available at the moment (Pmax-PT).
4. Method, according to claim 1, characterized in that said control systems (SC) receive, within regular time intervals, information relating to the total instantaneous consumption of the electric energy (PT), supplied by said measuring device (B2) on said communication bus.
5. Method, according to claim 1, characterized in that said control systems (SC) use said information re-

- lating to the total instantaneous consumption of the electric energy (PT) in function of the value of the maximum power (Pmax) made available by the supplier of the electric energy on the basis of the supply contract agreed with the user, said available maximum power value (Pmax) being in particular signalled to the control system (SC) of each household appliance through hardware configuration means at the time of the installation of the household appliance.
6. Method, according to claim 5, characterized in that said available maximum power value (Pmax) is sent onto said communication bus by said measuring device (B2), so allowing the control system (SC) of each household appliance to self-configure itself.
 7. Method, according to claim 1, characterized in that priority rules are provided among the different household appliances, in order to ensure a dynamic distribution of the energy in function of the type of household appliances (LB,LS,FO) that are active and in function of the importance of the role that said household appliances play for the user.
 8. Method, according to claim 1, characterized in that the control system (SC) of each household appliance (LB,LS,FO) declares onto said transmission bus its own electric energy instantaneous consumption and/or an information that allows the other loads to know that said household appliance (LB,LS,FO) is operating, said information communicated on the bus representing in particular the priority level assigned to said household appliance.
 9. Method, according to at least one of the previous claims, characterized in that the reciprocal information exchange is provided between said control systems (SC) and said measuring device (B2), said reciprocal information exchange being in particular realized through a carrier data transmission system, utilizing as transmitting medium the domestic electric net.
 10. Method, according to claim 9, characterized in that said reciprocal information exchange is managed by means of suitable established rules, such as for example the communication protocol EHS (European Home System) or the communication protocol LON (Local Operating Network).
 11. Method, according to claim 3, characterized in that the control system (SC) of each household appliance (LB,LS,FO) provides for reducing and/or leading to the normality status the energy consumption required by the particular phase of the operative cycle in which the household appliance is found to operate, when the maximum available power is nearly exceed.
 12. Method, according to the previous claim, characterized in that the control system (SC) of each household appliance (LB,LS,FO) cyclically verifies whether the total instantaneous consumption of the electric energy (PT) is greater than the available maximum power (Pmax) established by the supply contract, where, in particular, if the total instantaneous consumption of electric energy (PT) is greater than the available maximum power (Pmax), the control system (SC) provides for reducing the energy consumption of the related household appliance of a quantity being greater or equal to the difference between the value of the total instantaneous consumption of the electric energy (PT) and that of the available maximum power (Pmax).
 13. Method, according to claim 12, characterized in that, if the value of the available maximum power (Pmax) is greater than the value of the total instantaneous consumption of the electric energy (PT), the control system (SC) verifies the power absorption state of the relative household appliance and, if the household appliance has previously reduced its own energy consumption, the control system (SC) provides for increasing the related energy consumption, the increase of the power to the household appliance being however not greater than the difference between the value of the total instantaneous consumption of the electric energy (PT) and that of the available maximum power (Pmax).
 14. Method, according to at least one of the previous claims, characterized in that the measure of the value of the total instantaneous consumption of the electric energy (PT) is realized on the basis of the value of the phase angle between voltage and current.
 15. Method, according to at least one of the previous claims, characterized in that said measuring device (B2) makes available onto said communication bus the information of current time, in order that said control systems (SC) provide to manage in a fully autonomous way the current time, without the necessity of locally disposing, i.e. inside of each household appliance, of a clock.
 16. Method, according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that the control system (SC) of each household appliance (LB,LS,FO) is able to use the data declared onto said communication bus by other household appliances (LB,LS,FO), said data relating to measures associated to determined sensors being present in peculiar household appliances.

17. System for the management of a plurality of household appliances (LB,LS,FO) having an electronic control system (SC), being installed in a domestic ambient, characterized in that means are associated to said control system (SC) for the interfacing (IN) with a communication bus, and that said control system is programmed for:

- sending on said bus, through said interfaces (IN), information relating to the operating conditions of the household appliance, useful for the control of the functioning of another appliance equipped with a similar control system (SC) and/or interface means, 5
- receiving from said bus, through said interface means (IN), information relating to the operating conditions coming from another apparatus being equipped with a similar control system (SC) and/or interface means, said information being useful for the control of the functioning of said household appliance. 10 15 20

18. System, according to claim 17, characterized in that said household appliances (LB,LS,FO) comprises one or more sensor means able to detect determined physical characteristics, being important for the realization of the functions of the appliance itself, and that the control system (SC) of each household appliance, through said interface means (IN), provides for sending on said communication bus the results of the measures of physical characteristics carried out by the sensors of the relevant household appliance, and to receive from said communication bus the results of measures of physical characteristics carried out by sensors of a different household appliance, sent on said communication bus. 25 30 35

19. Household appliance connected to an electric supply network (RE) characterized by the combination of: 40

- an electronic interface (IN) connected to said electric network (RE) and able to allow, through the use of a suitable transmission system, e.g. a data carrier transmission system, an information exchange among said appliance (LB) and other appliances (LS,FO,B2) that are also connected to the network (RE); 45
- an electronic control unit (SC1, SC2,SC3) connected to said interface (IN) and able to regulate the energy drawing from the household appliance by said network (RE) in function of information (PT, PTmax, time) received through the said interface (IN), as well as send, through the same interface (IN) information to at least another appliance (LS,FO,B2) connected to said network. 50 55

20. Measuring device connected to an electric supply network (RE) characterized by the combination of:

- an electronic interface (IN) connected to said electric network (RE) and able to allow, through the use of a suitable transmission system, as, in particular, a carrier data transmission system, the information exchange among said device (B2) and other appliances (LB,LS,FO), that are also connected to the same network (RE);
- an electronic control unit (SC1, SC2,SC3), connected to said interface (IN) and able to measure the energy drawing from said network, and able to send the related information, through said interface (IN), to at least one appliance (LB,LS,FO), connected to said network, as well as to receive eventual other information, through the same interface (IN), by other appliances (LB,LS,FO) connected to said network.

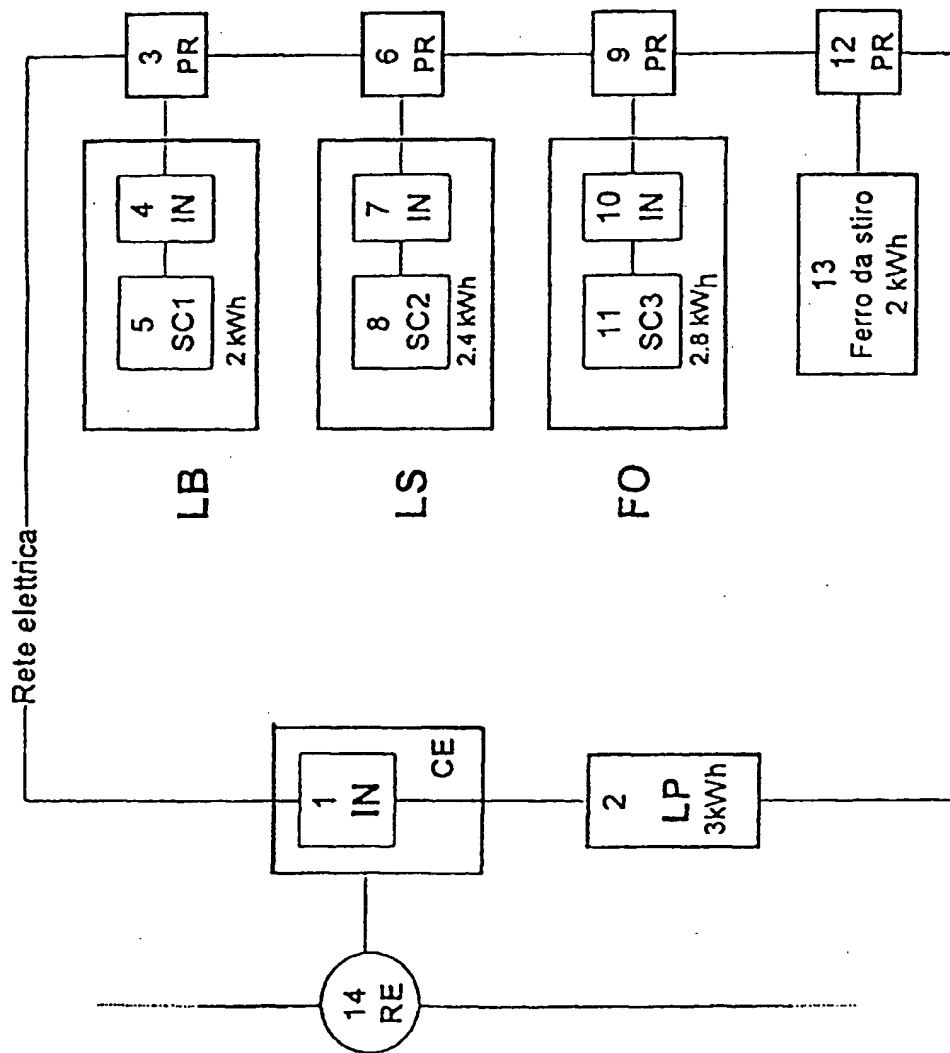


FIG. 1

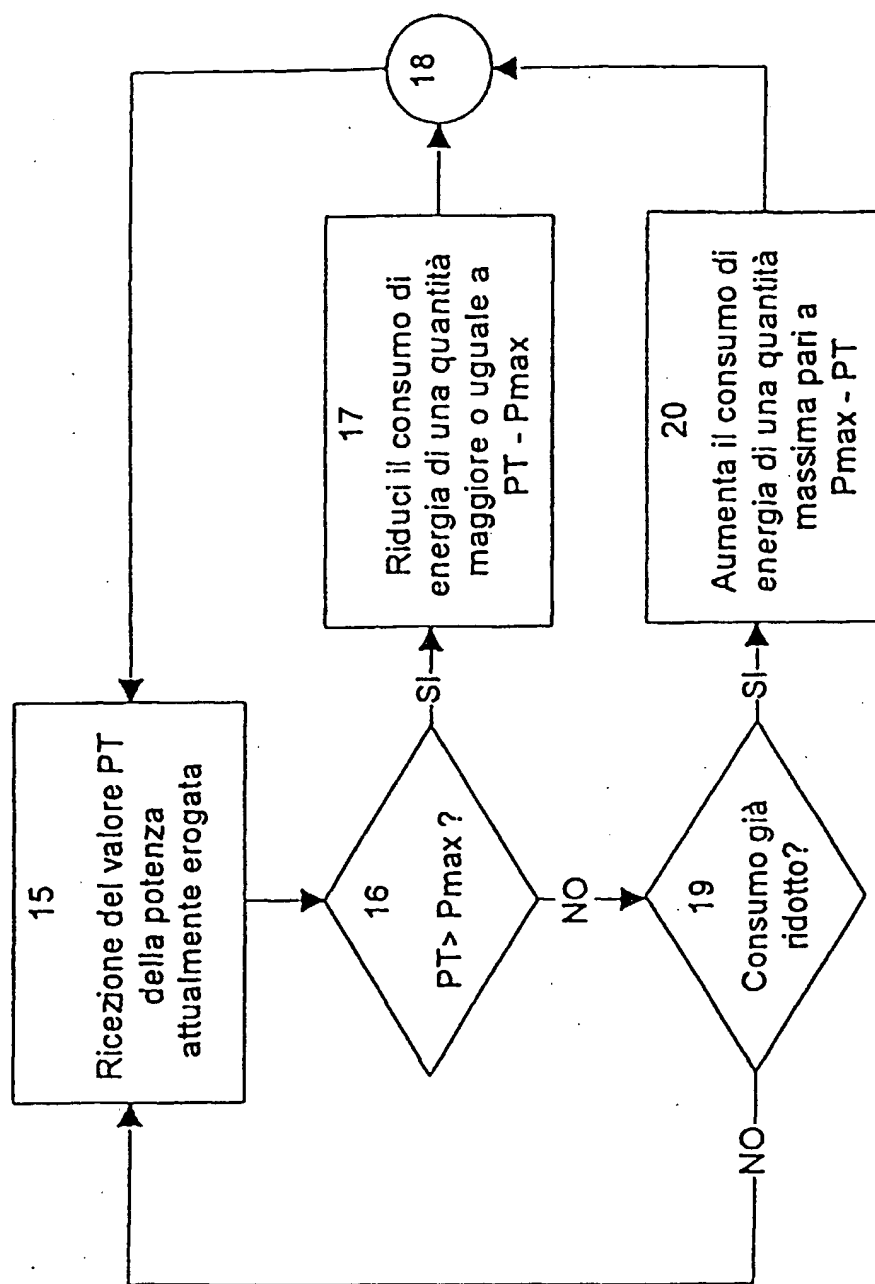


FIG. 2

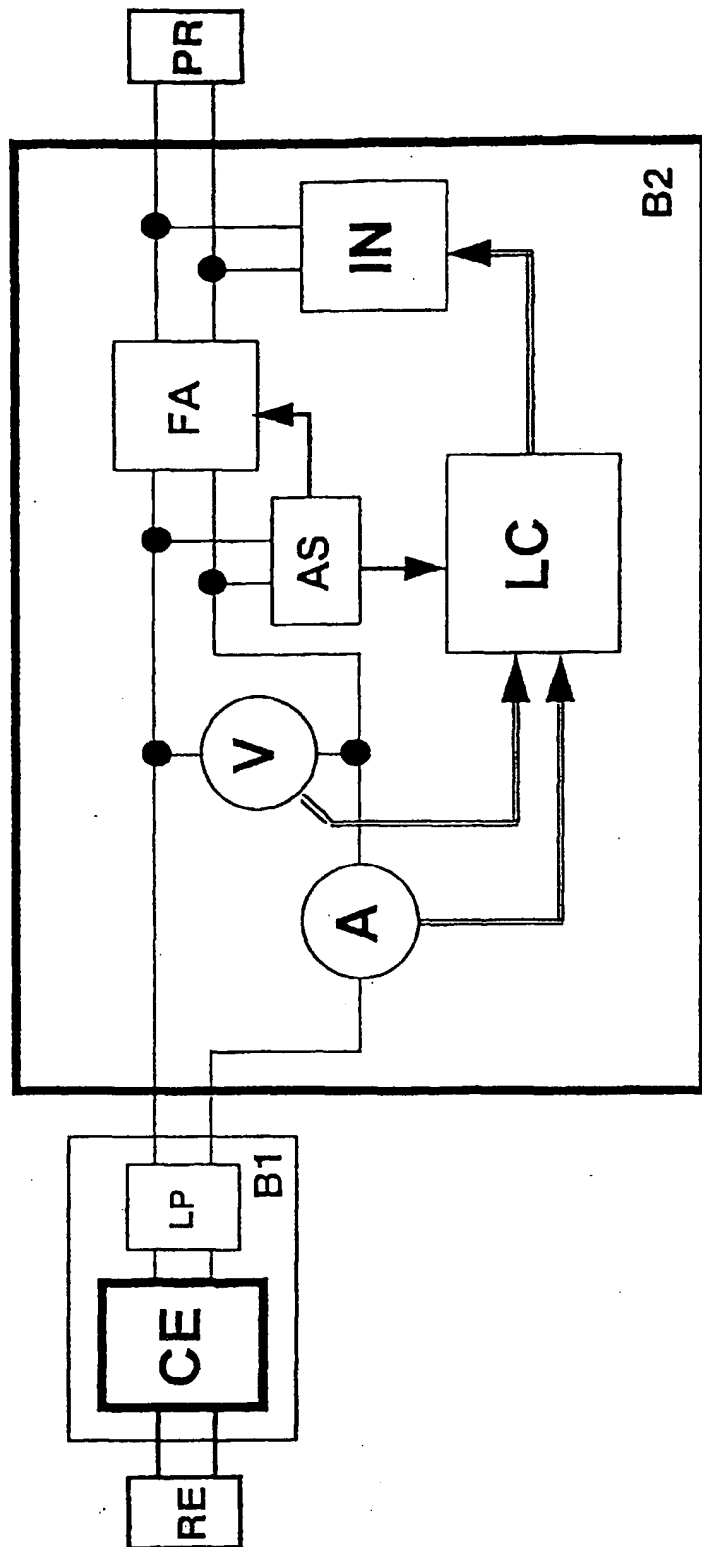


FIG. 3a

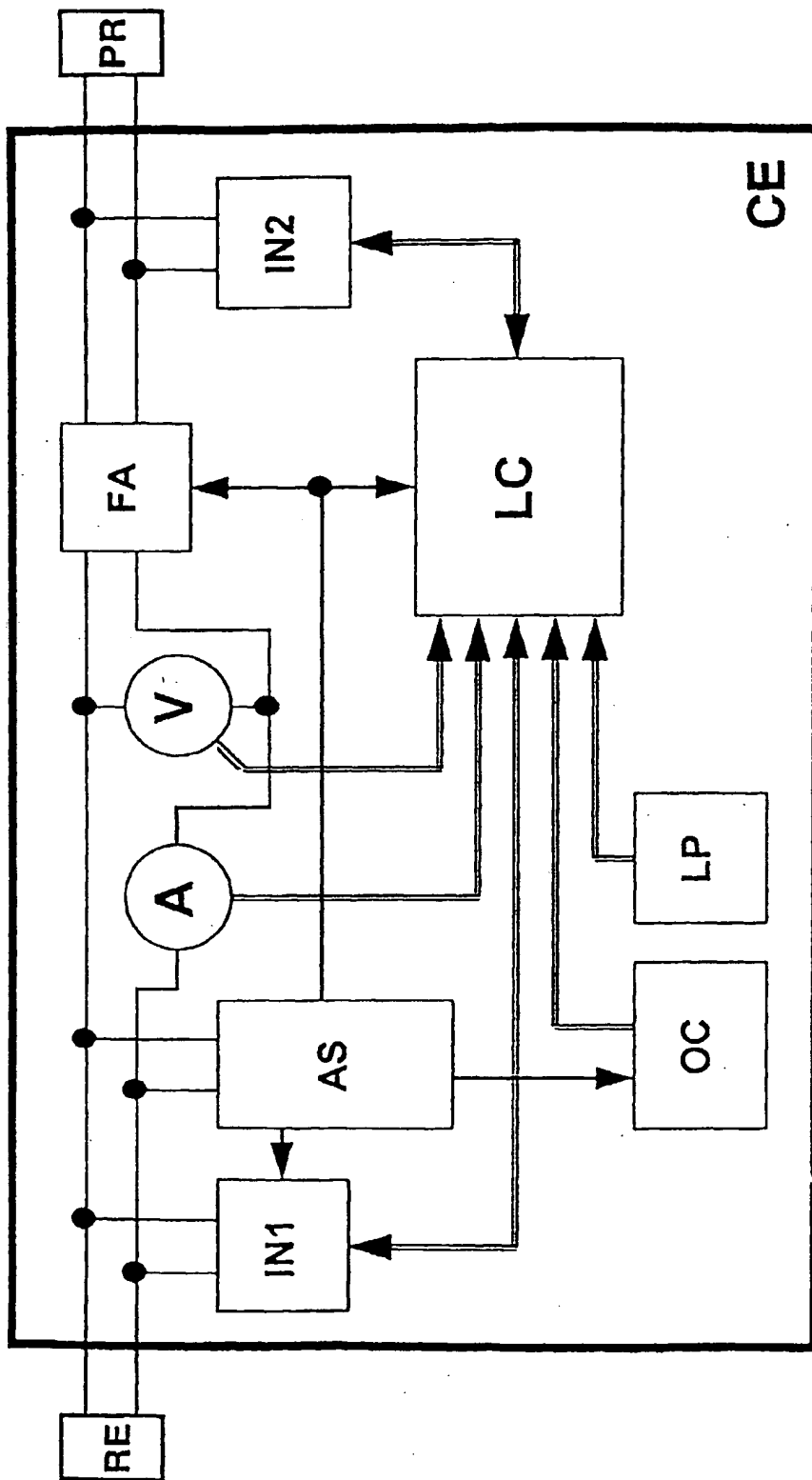


FIG. 3b

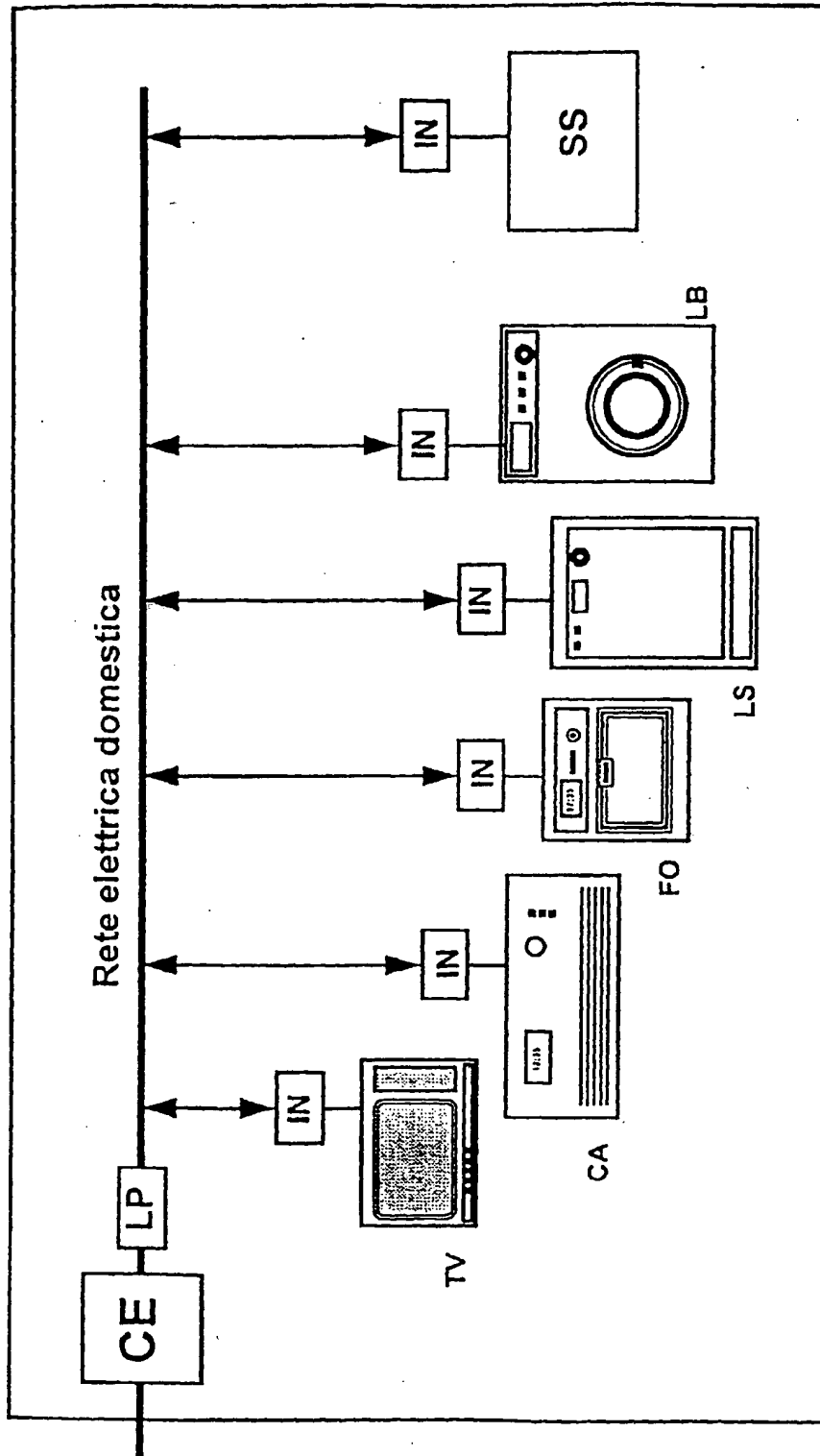


FIG. 4



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 96 10 2131

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. CL.6)
X	EP-A-0 319 235 (SMART HOUSE LP) 7 June 1989 * the whole document *	1-20	G01R11/00 H02J13/00 H02J3/14
X	IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON CONSUMER ELECTRONICS, MAY 1991, USA, vol. 37, no. 2, ISSN 0098-3063, pages xxix-xxxv, XP002003950 STAUFFER H B: "Smart enabling system for home automation" * the whole document *	17,18	
Y	FR-A-2 672 400 (EURO CP SARL) 7 August 1992 * the whole document *	1-20	
Y	EP-A-0 433 965 (BOSCH SIEMENS HAUSGERAETE ; COCA COLA CO (US)) 26 June 1991 * claim 1; figure 1 *	1-20	
A	EP-A-0 250 320 (MANUF APPAREILLAGE ELECT ; ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE (FR)) 23 December 1987 * claim 1; figure 1 *	1-20	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. CL.6) H02J
A	FR-A-2 404 326 (SIEMENS AG) 20 April 1979 * the whole document *	1-20	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 24 May 1996	Examiner Moyle, J
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons a : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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